SURREXIT!

EASTER SUNDAY AND ITS REJOICINGS.

Close of the Season of Sackcloth and Ashes.

OLD CUSTOMS AND NEW SERVICES

The Flery Cross on the Dome of St. Peter's.

Order of Musical Exercises in the Principal Churches.

HALLELUJAH!

After forty days' mourning in the desert of humilion with her Divine Founder, the Christian Church gs aside the peritential garments, decks herself ayest attire and sings joyful preans to commemrate that glorious victory over sin and death which cipated a world from the galling bondage of och of Redemption, but Easter marks the comsk on of the work. The Resurrection is the corner ne of the Christian religion, and the Church is, refere, particularly jubilant to-day. Eighteen ratch and guard over the gloomy sepurchre in high the Divine Martyr of Calvary reposed. His rephecy, "And on the third day the Son of Man rise again," struck terror into the hearts and anxious care with which they watched the erys, their astonishment at seeing the great stone tomb rolled back by unseen hands, the dazling countenance of the Angel, before which the wincible soldiers of Rome shrank back in afright, nd the glorious apparition that greeted the eyes of the Disciples, form the brightest page in the wesle's history. Instead of the maiefacter's cross, the sponge of vinegar and hyssop, the scourge, the of heavenly giory, a countenance of lightning and raiment white as snow. "Churches of every denombeculying their joy and their belief in the great mys-

WHERE THE NAME COMES PROM. English name Easter and the German 'Os y are supposed by some writers to be derived from the name of the least of the Teutonic goddess of Spring, Ostera, for which the early missionaries Adelung, it comes from the old Saxon word "Oster," se, signifying the rejuvenation of nature. The erly Christians differed in regard to the time of ruting Easter. The churches in the West obsved the nearest Sunday to the first day of the Jewish menth of Nisan, about the time of the vernal mox. The Oriental churches adopted the 14th Nisan as the day of the Crucifixion, and celerated the feast of the Resurrection on the third atter, without regard to any particular day of the week. The dispute which existed in consece of this difference in dates attained formid-The Council of Nice decided that Easter de be celebrated on the first Sunday after the an of March; but if the full moon happen on a Sunsay the festival of Easter falls on the following Suny. By this arrangement Easter may come as early March 22 or late as April 25.

BASTER IN THE OLDEN TIME

The primitive Christians on Easter Sunday mornng saluted each other with the words, "Christ is isen;" the response to which was, "Christ is risen deed, and hath appeared to Simon." Among the opular sports and superstitions associated with the evance of Easter were the game of bail, in which municipal corporations engaged with due passade and dignity, and the English custom of making presents of colored eggs, called "pasche," on the shells of which the most claborate designs word traced. There is an old Irish legend that the dances on Easter Sunday morning, and pro-cessions would be formed in England to go around nd bless the orchards and throw large quantities of apples into the graveyards. Men paraded the eets in some of the northern counties, claiming he privilege of lifting every woman three times from the ground and receiving in payment a kiss or

the most gorgeous manner, and the imperishable Basticas were clad in gayest attire. Processions, masses and military and civic displays made up a bewildering pageant, which issted from morning The eventful morn was ushered in by der of cannon from the Castle of St. An gelo and a dealening peal of pells. The Pope was carried in state around the city, and celebrated igh mass at the grand alter of St. Peter's. The College of Cardinals, with the escort of the Swiss Gwards, and the entire population of Rome, took part in all the festivities. In the evening the dome of Bt. Peter's was illuminated.

The vast and wondrous dome,
To which Diana's marvel was a cell—
Carist's mighty string above file martyr's tomb!

Majesty,
Power, glory, strength and beauty—all are aisled
In this eternal ark of worship underfed.

The effect of 10,000 lights encircling this master-

piece of human handswork and reflecting themselves on the placid bosom of the Tiber was a signt never to be forgotten by those fortunate enough to es it. A flery cross like that which cheered the eyes of Constantine in his march against the usurper hung over the Eternal City, and drew the the peasants of the Campagne to the ulicas. In the grand old cathedrais of Strasbourg, Cologne, Notre Dame and Rheims the ration of Easter was attended by ceremon es of an imposing character. We speak in the past tense of the ceremon es in Rome, as the presence of B Re Gallantuomo and the voluntary imprisonment Pio None within the sacred precincts of the Va.1-

san will likely rob the festival of half its glories. The celebration in New York promises to be of the most imposing character. The Catholic churches are robed in spotiess white, flowers cluster around every altar, myriads of can lies gleam over the rien epies and glittering vestments, clouds of incluse ascend above the neads of the prostrate multitude, and Beethoven, Haydn, Mozart and Lambillotte speak through the voices of the chair and the acep tones of the organ in accents of exultation and iriampa. "Hee dies quam fecit Dominus" and the lovely hymn "O Filu et Filix" internate with the exultant Gloria in Excessis and Hallelu at ! The collections to be taken up in the various Ca ho-Me churches to-day will be for the beneat of nan Catholic Orphan Asylum. The other denominations are equally prompt in their recognition of the great festival. As music is well termed the andmaid of the Lord, it will occupy the most prominent feature in the churches to-day. We gir o low the programmes of musical services at the

The mass selected by the organist, Professor Gustavus Schmitz, is Haydn's "imperial" (No. 3). At the Offertory a Regima Coch, soprano solo, by Roasim, before the sermon, Veni Creator, and at the Elevation "Ecce Panis," by Weber, will be suppose.

morg.

TRINITY CHURCH.

Old Trinity is prepared to do anony to the festival with unusual spiender. The following is the order of musical exercises:—Morang—Processional Hymn 107, ancient and modern. Introd—Praini 118, verses 19. 21, J. P. Morgan, "Open me the gates of righteonsness, that I may o into them and give mants unto the Lord. I win thank Thee; for finou hast heard me, and art become my salvation." Ryrie, Second Mass, Mozart. Neene Creed, Second Mass, Mozart. Sermon. Offertory. Third Modett, Mozart, "Giory, honor, praise and power be unto God forever." Sursum Corda, Tallis. Sancins, Second Mass, Mozart. Agins Det, Second Mass, Mozart. Recessional Hymn 113, ancient and modern. Evening—Processional Hymn, 107. Proper Padins, 113, 114, 118. Cantaire, Dens Miscreatur. Revelations xix., verses 0, 11 and 18:—"But Thou sure: Thy Holy One to see corruption. Halleiujah i For the Lord God Ummipotent regneth. The kingstem of this world has becopie the kingdom of our

Lord and His Christ; and He shall reign for ever and ever. King of kings, and Lord of lords. Halleinjah!" Recessional Hymn, 145, A. and M. The following programme of Easter carols and hymns will be performed on the chimes by James E. Ayliffe, beginning at ten o'clock A. M. No. 1. Ranging the changes on eight bells; No. 2. Easter Carol—"Christ is Risen;" No. 3. Faster Carol—"Christ the Lord is Risen;" No. 5. Easter Carol—"Christ the Lord is Risen;" No. 5. Easter Carol—"Let the Merry Church Bells Ring;" No. 6. Easter Hymn.

Carol—"Pill the Easter Font;" No. 4. Easter Carol—"Cert the Merry Church Bells Ring;" No. 6. Easter Carol—"Cet the Merry Church Bells Ring;" No. 6. Easter Hymn.

Berge's "Mease Paschale," with organ, bells and trumpets as accompaniment, will be sung at high mass. At the Graduaie, the Halichjan chorus and at the Offertory an arrangement of Gounod's "Ave Maria," for organ, harp and saxopnine, will be given. The choir consists of Miss Teresa Werneke, soprano; Miss Mary Werneke, contratic; Sugnors Easterit, basso; Dr. Whitam Berge, organist. Miss Mary Werneke will also play the harp and Mr. Leievre the saxophone at the Offertory. A very strong chorus has been engaged. At the Vespers—five P. M.—Lambulotte's oratorio, "The Resurrection;" Berge's Regina Cetl, Magnificat and Tantum Ergo will be sung.

Fr. Strepher's (Roman Carbolic) Church.

The musical services at this church will embrace a grand orchestral symphony, preceding Mozart's Twelfth Mass. The mass will be performed by the soloists of the church, with an orchestra of thirty instruments and a large and effective chorus. The ordinary chorus of the church will be increased on this occasion by forty additional voices. The vesper service will be unusually fine. It will consist of the courtch; Gounod's "Ave Maria," with violit obligato (a soprano solo), with a new composition of Daniorth's. Tantum Ergo will be given during the airenoon service. commencing at hair-past three o'clock. The "Tantum Ergo" is a sobrano solo, with vocal quartet accompaniment. The conductor will be Henry B. Danforth, organist and miscal director or St. Stepnen's. The choir is a double quartet, the soloists of which are:—Signor Collect, basse; Herr bernhard, tenor; Miss E. Howson, soprano; Mine. B. Bowler, contralto.

Churchi Of The Incannation.

At the morning service will be sung—Processional, "Sing Ye to God," Lambilotte; Anthem, "Gersia from Haydin; Gioria, in F, Girschner; Gioria in Excelsis, Ed. Howe, Jr.; Te Deum (Heroadante), Mora; Jubilate, Barbieri, (Grathas Agmins This, Guglelmi

dob, contrakti; Mr. H. R. Romeyb, tenor; Mr. Pranze Remmertz, base, and a chorus of twenty trained voices; C. C. Dodge, organist; T. Babcock, conductor.

The musical service here will be, Easter Morn, at seven o'clock—Processional, lot, hymns ancient and modern; chorus, The Grand Hallelujah, from Handel's Messiah; tro, "Praise the Lord and Magnity His Name," Attra; chorus, "The God of Israel," Rossial; solo and trio, "Ye Fields of Lagit," Millett; Te Deum (by both gailery and chancel choirs), Bity voices, Ihomas, Holy Communion at hall-past seven o'clock—Introit, "Now is Christ Risen," Cutler; sanctus, "holy, holy, holy Lord God of Hosts, heaven and earth are full of Tay glory," Gouned; hymn 348, hymns ancient and modern. Gloria in Excelsis (by Bity voices,—Processional, hymn 141, hymns ancient and modern. Gloria in Excelsis (by Bity voices,—Processional, hymn 141, hymns ancient and modern; hanelujah chorus, "Jesus Christ is Risen," Carl Mayer; Easter anthem, Cutler's Triolity Psatter; Proper Psalms, 2, 57, 111, Trinity Psatter, pages 18, 111, 217; Te Deum (by hity voices), Thomas; Houlard chant, Cutler's Trinity Psatter, handy hymn, see cards in pews; anthem, "Ine Lord is Great" (trio and chorus), Haydin; responses to commandments, "Glory be to Ince, O Lord," see cards in pews; offertory, "Rejoice Greatly," solo from Handel's "Messiani; offertory, No. 18, from Cutler's Offertory Senceaces; hymn 136, hymns, ancient and modern. Evening service, at hal-psat seven o'clock—Professional, hymn 146, Gloria, Mozart's Tweith Mass; Psalms 113, 114, 118. Bonum est, Cutler, Benedio Lerg; anthom, "The Lord is Great," Haydin; electory, "Let the Bright Seraphim," Handel; offertory, Bright Hymn, "Offertory, "Other Passes over," J. R. Thomas; Te Deum, in E fat, Thomas Sponcer Lloyd; Jubliate Deo, Berthold Tours; responses to versicies; anthem, "Ot

Hubbell; alte, Miss Lunce; tenor, Mr. Smpe; bass, Mr. Yaiman.

Church of the Messian will be most elaborately decorated with flowers for Easier, as has been the custom in this cauren for many years. The most novel feature will be an immense Easter egg in white flowers, with the shell broken and a cove flying away. This is the true Easter emblem, though rather High Courch for this congregation. The church will be open for visitors both morbing and afternoon, the Sunday school having a festival at three o'diock.

St. Peters's Roman Catholic Church.

Programme of musical exercises on Easter Sunday, hair-past ten A. M.:—Grand mass, Solenetic, for four voices (solo), chorus and orchestra, by Gounod; Offertory, Soprano solo, with violing and violoncello obligato, by Lebone (soprano solo, Mrs. Easton).

Alternoon service at hail-past three P. M.—Ves, ors, by Millard, for four voices and chorus; Tantum

by Miliard, for four voices and chorus; Tanton Eroga, Roseini, solo and chorus. The enoir consists of —Soprano, Mrs. Easton; alto, Miss Munier; tenor, Signor Fillippi; basso, Mr. Staust, together with full chorus and orchestra; organist and conductor, Mr. William P. Pecher.
CHUBCH OF THE REDEMPTION (YOUNG MEN'S CHRIS-

CHUBCH OF THE REDRMPTION (YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION HALL).

Morning Service at hall-past ten. Opening—
"The Strain Upraise of Joy and Praise;" "ChristOur Passover," Jackson; Te Deum Laudamu. Hunt;
Judilate, Jackson; Palim 47; Hymn, "Christ the
Lora is Risen To-day," Danks; diora in Excelsis;
cantate, Bridgewater; Psaim 98; Hymn, "Ye Paithful Sous," &c. The choir consists of W. H. Warner, organist; Mrs. C. Dosener, sopranc; Miss J.
Jones, contraite; Mr. J. Turner, tener; Mr. G. R.
Reed, basso.

foil Souis," &C. The choir consists of W. H. Warner, organist; Mrs. C. Doscher, soprano; Miss J.
Jones, contraito; Mr. J. Turner, tenor; Mr. G. R.
Reed, baseo.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, HARLEM.

Morning service—Voluntary, organ, introductory
to the oratorio, "Praise to God," Bristow; Solo,
"The Trumpet Shall Sound," lat Corintmans, xv.,
51, 52, Messiah; Chorus, "Sleepers, Wake," satthew, xxv., 1, St. Paul; Anthem, "Christ Our Passover," Buck; Psaims for the day, 2, 57 and 111; Glorias, Mosenthal; First lesson, Exodus, 12th chapter
to 57th verse; Te Deum, Fairlamb in F; Second
lesson, Romans, 6th chapter; Juontate, Fairlamb in
C: Solo, "I Know that My Redeemer Liveth," Messiah; Ante-communion service; Gioria Thol, Bristow; Hymn 98, "Carlist the Lord is Risen To-day;
Offertory; Chorus, "The Heavens Are Teiling,"
Haydn; Prarer for the Church militant; Hyma 39.;
Gioria in Exceisi Deo. Evening Service—Voluntary, organ, selected from the "Messiah," Haydn;
layin 70, Luther; Psaims for the evening, 113, 114
and 118; Giorias, Mosenthal; Gloria in Excelsis,
Mozart; First lesson, Exodus, 12th chapter to 37th
verse; Cantate, Mosenthal; Second lesson, Acts, 2d
chapter to 22d verse; Benedic Anthus Mes, Berg;
Hyun 33; Hymn 424; Halleinjah chorus, Messiah,
The choir consists of Miss Farrell, soprano; Miss
Haha, allo; Mr. Teranue, tenor; Mr. Almy, bass;
G. P. Bristow, organist. In order to give the proper
effect to the stolline music selected for these services the choir will be aesisted by a large number of
luthes and gorleinen of the congregation.

St. Mary The Yields,
At the free church of St. Mary the Virgin, in West
Forty-fifth street, near broadway, to-day's beautint
Easter services will be conduced with the unit
enoral ritura of the Episcobal Churco, at haif-past
even P. M. Although St. Mary's has been open out one
year and two months his several congregations from
Seven A. M. till haif-past seven P. M. on Sunday
rivat in numbers and wealth some of the ordest
city parishes, and, at the daily cerebration of th

EASTER SUNDAY IN BROOKLYN.

The church enoirs of Brooklyn will be true to their prestige in lurnishing superior sacred vocal and instrumental music in bonor of the great event commemorated to-day. For long weeks have the choristers been difigently engaged in rehearsing their respective roles, and, their voices being now highly cultivated, they will break forth in glorious harmony in rendering aweet praises to God. The Roman Catholic and Protestant Episcopal denominations will of course excel in these particulars. Neither labor nor expense has been spared by the faithful in attiring their altars in the holiday costume which the Caurch puts on at Easter, and the display will be very fine.

The following is the musical programme arranged

for the churches enumerated :-

ST. ANN'S ON THE HEIGHTS, P. E. Chimes jat sunrise; 9:50 A. M., voluntary, organ.

ST. PAUL'S ROMAN CATHOLIC (COURT STREET, CORNER OF CONGRESS).

Generalits' mass—his latest co.nposition—will be sung at the principal service at St. Paul's by the excellent choir, which is composed as follows:—Madam Clark, soprancy Miss Estelle A. Murtagh, contrainty; Charles Jahn, tenor; Herr Kramer, basso; Professor wolf, organist. The orchestra of the New York Philharmonic Society will assist in the performance of this choir.

St. James' Roman Catholic (JAY STREET).

Mozart's No. 12 will be given by this choir.

McCart's No. 12 will be given by this choir.

St. CHARLES RORONDO, ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Denor Americ grand mass will be given at this church. This mass was composed and sung at St.

Peter's, Rome, upon the occasion of the celebration of the twenty-flith anniversary of the Ponnificate of Fope Pius IX., and has nover been given in this century before. The choir is to be composed of

Peter's, Rome, upon the occasion of the celebration of the twenty-flith anniversary of the Pontificate of Pope Plus IX., and has never been given in this country before. The choir is to be composed of welve artists. The principal solos will be rendered by Madam De Lussan, soprano; Madam Mare zek, contraito; Charles Lockwood, tenor, and Gustav Hail, basso. Professor Hoffman will preside at the organ.

GIVECH OF THE ASSUMPTION, ROMAN CATHOLIC, (YOKE STREEF, CORNER OF JAY STREET).

Haydon, No. 2, "Halleingan C," Ifom the "Messian," will be given at the offeriory. Madam Gui, Soprano; Miss Eliza Mooney, contraito; Nicholas Doyle, tenor, and Mr. Alversee, basso.

GIRLST GIURCH (BEDFORD AVENTUE, BROOKLYN, E. D.)

MOTHING—Anthem, "Ohrist our Passover," Millard; Giorias, Mozart and Mosenthai; Te Deum, in G. Thomas; Judnate, in E flat, Mosenthai; Psaim hymn, Georye Wilham Warren. Evening—Anthem, can ate, Bridgewater; Oderiory, "Lo! the Day of Mest," Ac.; Psaim hymn, Warren, arranged-from "Martha"; Lori's Prayer, chanted by chorus, Mrs. Lizzle Allon Thatener, solo soprane; Mrs. Volk, solo alto: George Eliard, solo tenor; John Abberley, solo basso, and select choruses by tweive voices. Wilham Richardson, organist.

EASTER SUNDAY ON STATEN ISLAND.

on Staten Islane with much fervor, and, judging from the extensive preparations being made, will Paul's Memorial church a large screen will be drawn across the chancel and decorated with beautiful

across the chancel and decorated with beautiful flowers, and the piliars will also be covered with the floral decorations.

At St. Mary's Roman Catholic church, in Clifton, a solern high mass will be held and services will also take place in the evening.

At the Southfleid Catholic church, the Rev. Father John Barry will preact one of his usually brilliant sermons appropriate to the occasion.

At the Church of the Ascension, on the North Shore, Rev. Dr. Irving will officiate for the last time, previous to his leaving for Canada.

THE WATER SUPPLY OF NEW YORK.

The Emithsonian Institution Interested-Records for Twelve Years-Curious Developments-Valuable Statistics-Metereological Statistics-Why is There So Much Rain at Sing Sing 1

New York is one of universal and ever-increasing interest and importance, and therefore any information bearing upon the subject cannot but prove acceptable to the general public as well as to the scientist and political economist. Now, the relation existing between the rainfail and the permanent supply, as furnished from the

CROTON BASIN. was one which years since engaged the attention of the Croton Board, and a series of careful observacurate rain gauges, established at different point along the line of the Croton Aqueduct. It was thought when these stations were established that the average fall along the length of the aqueduc would be about the same, and that they would be he whole section. from which the immense supply of water required by a city of over a million of inhabitants must come. The result, however, has shown this to be erroneous, and has developed such EXTRAORDINABY PHENOMENA

accomplished engineer was recently detailed by the Smithsonian Institution to collate the results of the observations made during the past throughout the world. He has nearly completed his work, having visited the different stations, of which there are six, and from the records condensed, classified and averaged all existing data of the rainfall during the specified ume. He has prepared a chart, showing at a glance the relative fail, by months, at the different sta tions, and, as will be seen below, has discovered that nearly double the amount of rain falls at Sing

IN NEW YORK CITY the gauge is 115 feet above the sea, and the record is without a break since January, 1860, the time from which the engineer was instructed to compile his report. It shows that there was more rain in 1871 than in any of the previous eleven years, the total amount being 57.55 inches. The wettest month was october, when the gauge registered 8.06 inches, and the dryest, December, when the record was 2.10 inches, though September was nearly the same, the fall being 2.41 inches. The least rain feit during the year 1864, when the total amount was only 3.51 inches. The highest register for any month in that year was 5.69 inches in September, and the lowest 6.95 inches in February. During the whole twelve years the most rain that leit in any one month was in August, 1865, when it was 1.66 inches, while the least was in March of the same year, when it was but 0.61 inches. The average for the twelve years was 44.71 inches.

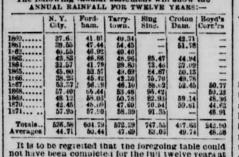
FORDHAM, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, 13 the next statuon, and here the gauge is 142 feet above the sea, and here the heaviest rainfail was in 1868, when the total was 65.44 inches. September was the wettest month, registering 2.40 inches, and october the dryest, the fail being 1.30 inches. The least rain leil during 1860, when the total amount was 41.01 inches. The highest register for any month in that year was 7.43 inches in August, and the lowest 0.75 inches in June. During the whole twelve years the most rain that fell in any one month was in August, 1867, when it was 11.64 inches, while the least was in September of the same year, when it was 0.55 inches. The average for twelve years was 50.44 inches.

TARRYTOWN, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, has also a complete record, the gauge being 152 feet above the sea. The heaviest rainal was 58.39 inches in 1871. During that year the highest monthly record was 18.55 inches in October, and the lowest 2.02 inches in September, 1867. The average for the twelve years was 47.68 inches. The registry at 1.35 inches in 1871. During that year the highest monthly record was 18.53 in the gauge is 115 feet above the sea, and the record is without a break since January, 1969, the time from which the engineer was instructed to compile

So here, as at Sing Sing, there are but nine years on which to base any calculations and comparisons. The gauge is 136 leet above the sea. The heaviest rainfall was 59,61 inches in 1870, though the incomplete record of 1871 shows that it must have been greater that year. In 1870 the his hest monthly record was 9.51 inches in January, and the lowest 1.95 inches in December. The least rain fell in 1884, when the total amount was 37.09 inches. The highest register for any month in that year was 6.40 inches in August, and the lowest 1.49 inches in February. During the whole nine years the most rain that fell in any one month was in June, 1871, when it was 10.52 inches; while the least was in February, 1863, when it was 0.25 inches.

The average for nine years was 48.74 inches. At BOYD'S CONNERS, PUNNAM COUNTY, no complete annual record was kept previous to 1867, and consequently but five years' data are given upon which to base calculations and theories. At this point the gauge is about 650 leet above the Sea. The heaviest rainfall was 50.77 laches in 1837. During that year the highest monthly record was 10.04 inches in August, and the lowest 2.11 inches in January. The least rain fell during 1870, when the total amount was 44.63 inches. The nighest register for any month in that year was 6.40 inches in February, and the lowest 1.40 inches in December. During the whole five years the most rain that fell in any one month was 10.04 inches in October, 1868. The annual average for five years was 48.58 inches. The following labular statement will show the ANNUAL RAINFALL FOR TWELVE YEARS:—

N.Y. Ford—Tarry Sing Croton Boyd's City, 1 ham, town, Sing. Croton Boyd's City, 1 ham, town, Sing. Dann Cert'rs

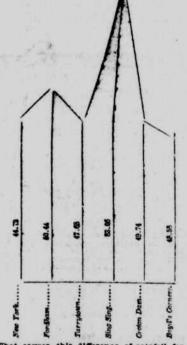


It is to be regrected that the foregoing table could not have been complete; for the full twelve years at all the stations, yes there is abundant reaterial to show the vast importance of the work and its UTTER INADEQUACY

show the vast importance of the work and its present

UTTER INADEQUACY
to attain the object it is designed to accomplish. As previously stated, it was supposed that the average rainfall over New York city and Westenester county along the line of the aqueduct would practically be at out the same, and that the amount cohected in the "Croton Ra-in" could be easily determined by these observations; but it will be seen that, when Iried by the test of experience, the theory proves but a broken reed to lean upon, as the stations both within and without the basin, though but a very few muces apart, show wholey different results. For example:—New York and Fordham, almost within sight of each other, only varying twenty-seven feet in height above the sea, show an average of nearly six inches greater rainfall at Fordham, the difference being well inches in 1859, while at Tarrytown, Westchester county, ten lest above Fordham, and thirty-seven feet above New York, the difference of the average rainfall was but a very small fraction over three and three-fourths inches in favor of farrytown. Sing Simr, the next station, only six mines above, shows a wonderint difference, the rainfall being very greatly above any other station on the line and showing an annual average of hearly five and a half inches more than Tarrytown. Prom the above table the exact differences can be seen. The only five stations so utilly within the "Croton Basin" are those at Croton Dam and at Boyd's Corners, and these being twenty-tour miles apart, no reliance can be biased upon their combined average as an index of the rainfall in the Croton Basin. It is, therefore, evident that to fully carry out the object designed by the Commissioners who first established this system of rain gauges, that they must be largely multiplied within the CATHMANY Basin of the Croton watershed above the dam. It is also necessary to determine, by a system of wears, similarly placed, the amount of rainfall available for a water supply at each of the fitteen proposed impounding r

wordship in the amount of rain failing at Sing Sing and other points along the line of the Croton aqueduct, for a period of five years, mere clearly than any figures could do, and furnishes food for reflection and calculation to the motereologust:—



What cames this difference of rainfall for a series of years in uniform proportion has not yet been explained by the investigating engineer, who, while kindiy allowing the Hisrando representative to examine his notes, politely informed him that he had not as yet sufficiently examined his data to express an opinion. The writer, therefore, ventures to advance a theory.

Sing Sing is situated at the head of Tappan Zee (as

an opinion. The writer, therefore, ventures to advance a theory.

Sing Sing is situated at the head of Tappan Zee (as the early inhabitants called it), just below Haverstraw Bay. The warm winds from the Jersey flats coming through the passes at Piermont and at Rockhard meet the cold winds from the Highlands coming over Haverstraw Bay and driving down from the Honsatonic Mountains on the east. The result is a conclensation of moisture and deposition of rain at Sing sing, the apex of the triangle.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The United States steamer Canandaigua sailed from this port yesterday morning, bound South. The following is a list of her officers:—

Captain Egbert Thompson, commanding; Lieutenant Commader Edgar C. Merriman, executive tenant Commader Edgar C. Merriman, executive officer; Lieutenant Commander Richard P. Leary, navigator; Lieutenants William P. Randail, William Swit, Adolphus Marix and Daniel Dehabanty. Eneign, Louis E. Bixler; Midshiden, Nathan Sargent, Jr., Joseph L. Hunsicker, Gastavus C. Hanus, John Downes, George A. Sanderson, William A. Marshall, James M. Wight; Chief Engineer, Sidney Albert; Assistant Engineers, Whilam H. Platt and Cyrus D. Foss; Surgeon, Henry M. Wells; Assistant Surgeons, Henry Siewart, P. A. Paymaster, Charles W. Slamm; Lieu emant of Marines, Samuel K. Allen; Salimaker, George S. Haskins; Gunner, J. W. Bogart; Carpenter, Thos. McGlove; Boatswain, Peter Jonnson Mate George H. Marks, of the receiving ship Independence, at the Navy yard, Mare Island, California, was accidentally drowned on the 6th Instant.

Commander James H. Gill has been ordered to the command of the storeship Supply to take effect on the 6th of April.

FIRE AT WARRENTON.

The Warrenton Hotel and Other Property Destroyed-\$30,000 Loss by the Confingration. WARRENTON, Va., March 30, 1872.

A fire occurred here last night consuming about \$30,000 worth of property, half of which is covered by insurance. It originated from an unknown cause by insurance. It originated from an unknown cause in the kitchen of the Warrenton House, belonging to B. M. Campbell and kept by S. T. Asnby. The dwelling of Mrs. Howard, occupied by J. A. Gemssley; William Galway's storenouse, occupied by E. F. Cloman, druggist; Miss English's house, occupied by Jones & Williams as a tin and sneet from manufactory, and the dwelling and storenouse of Anton Schwab were totally consumed. The nouses adjacent were defaced and their contents removed, by which considerable damage was sustained.

tained.

The property was insured in the following companies:—ine Baitimore Fire Insurance Company, \$5,000; the Southern Mutual of Ricamond, \$5,500, the Georgia Home, \$2,000; the Virginia Mutual, \$4,000; the Promix, of New York, \$2,000.

DARING ROBBERY.

A colored man named George Willard, of 38 Cornelia street, and another man whose name is un-known, threw a stone through the window of Lewis Sayder, a jeweler, at 118 Spring street, and then snatched a gold watch from the case inside. The nelses recovered the property and arrested Willard.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Saturday's Proceedings in the Senate and Assembly.

Debate on the Naturalization Frauds Bill.

ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

The Scope and Character of the Senate Amendments to the Charter.

A Donation of \$5,000 to the Widow of Sergeant Hvatt.

ALBANY, March 30, 1872. There was a slim attendance of members in the Senate and Assembly to-day, and the business transacted was consequently of no great importance. There were only sixty-seven members in the lower House and seventeen—just a quorum—in the Senate. It was rumored that several of the absent members were laid up for repairs at Poughkeepsie, the Eastman reception having been altogether too A STRANGE BILL.

Mr. Hawkins' bill declaring had and void all certificates of naturalization purporting to have been issued in New York by the Supreme Court of the First Judicial district during the month of October, 1868, or by the Superior Court during the months of September and October of the same year, was considered in Committee of the Whole to-day. The bill is a most extraordinary one, and somehow has not attracted that amount of public attention which its importance deserves. For the purpose of determining the genuineness and validity of all the certificates issued during the time specified by the two courts mentioned, the Court of Common Pleas is vested by the bill with jurisdiction and authority to entertain certam SPECIAL PROCESOTNES.

which are briefly these: -The holder of any such certificate most serve upon the Attorney General a copy of it and a written notice within twenty days afterwards, notifying him that he will apply to the Common Pleas to make an order establishing the validity and genuineness of the certificate. The Attorney General or a special deputy must attend during the proceedings, and may raise any issue as to the validity of the certificate and as to the identity of the holder. One of the sections provides that if judgment is rendered in favor of the holder of the cerpincate ne must be paid a sum not exceeding \$10 for his actual, dispursements during the proceedings, which is certainly a piece of extraordinary generosity. Another section authorizes the same kind of proceedings to be had in the case of any per-son claiming to bave received a genuine certificate from any court or officer authorized to issue the same, sitting or acting within the city and county of New York, in case of the loss of the original certificate of naturalization. The burden of proof in establishing the genuineness or validity of any certificate snall be upon the person presenting it, and he may be compelled by legal process to appear submit to an examination, and answer any question relating to the certificate. However, it is provided that he shall be exempt from any criminal proceedings being founded or brought upon any information obtained by the examination. Mr. Alvord, D. B. Hill and Mosely argued against the bill, and Mr. Hawkins, Niles and the Speaker in its favor. THE CHARTER AMENDMENTS.

THE CHARTER AMENDMENTS.

As there seems to be considerable anxiety in New York to ascertain just what the senate amendments to the charter actually are, judging from the numerous telegrams that have been received here on the subject, I herewith append them.

The second section was amended as follows:—

The forming that have been received here on the subject, I herewith append them.

The second section was amended as follows:—

The forming that have been received here on the subject, I herewith a tomorphism of a Board of Aldermen, which shall consist of MX members from each Senate district, to be elected as nereinafter provided, and of a Board of Assembly district, to be elected as nereinafter provided.

The tenth section was changed as follows:—

The tenth section was changed as follows:—

The MAYOR'S VETO POWER.

"In case an ordinance or resolution shall embrace appropriations for expenditures for more than one object the Mayor may velo one or more items, and those which he shall approve shall become effective wich again passed as above provided."

The MAYOR'S LECTION.

The twenty-first section was amended, fixing the

effective when again passed as above provided."

The Mayoralty Election was amended, fixing the Mayoralty election every year after this year on the second Tuesday of April.

The Superintendent of Markets.

The amendment to the twenty-eighth section gives the appointment of the Superintendent of Markets to the Mayor, instead of the Board of Aldermen.

The Department of Public Works.

The thirty-first section was amended as follows:—
"Until the 15th day of May, in the year 1874, the Department of Public Works shall be under the charge of the Commissioner of Public Works now in once and may be removed by the Mayor for cause, who shall have all the powers and be subject to all the dutes of the Commissioners of Public Works, as in this act provided, From and after the 15th day of May, 1574, said department shall be under the charge of five commissioners, who shall be caused the Commissioners of Public Works and shall be chosen as herematter provided."

The following was tacked on to the end of the section:—

section:—
"No Commissioner of the Department of Public
Works small be appointed or elected, as in this Works small be appointed or elected, as in this section provided, before the ist day of May, 1874," The thirty-second section was amended by the

The thirty-second section was another by the following:

"Any vacancy in the office of Commissioner of Public Works occurring before the 1st day of May, 1874, shall be filled for the unexpired term by appointment by the Mayor, to be consisted by the Board of Aldermen."

The following was substituted for the original sixty-sixth section:

The Pinance Department.

The ioliowing was substituted for the original sixty-sixth section:—
THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT.
"Until the 15th daylof hay, 1874, unless removed for cause by the Mayor, the Department of Finance shall be under the caargo of the Compirolier of the city and county of New York now in office, woo shall have all the powers, and be subject to all the duries of the Board of Finance, the Commissioners of the Treasury, as in this act provided, except the powers and duties of Tax Commissioners. From and after the 15th day of alay, 1874, said department shall be under the energy of the Compiroller of the city and county of New York and of four Commissioners, who together shall constitute a Board of Finance, and shall be chosen as dereinafter provided."

The sixty-seventh section was amended as follows:—
"But no Comptroller shall be appointed, as in this section provided, defore the lat day of May, 1874, and the Commissioners of the Treasury elected in

"But no Comptroller shall be appointed, as in this section provined, before the 1st day of May, 1874, and the Commissioners of the Treasury elected in the years 1872 and 1873 shall have no powers under the act, except the powers of Tax Commissioners and the power conferred upon them by section 75 of this act, and any vacancy in the office of Comptroller occurring before the 1st day of May, 1874, shall be fined for the unexpired term by appointment from the Mayor, to be confirmed by the Board of Aidermen."

The Rent Burrau.

of Aldermen."

The Rent Bureau.

The seventy-first section was amended by adding after the words "There shall be a bureau for the collection of the revenue accruing from rents" the following:—"Including rents from wharves, piers and slips."

To the seventy-fourth section was added the following amendment:—

lowing amendment:—

THE TAX COMMISSIONERS,

"Between the 1st and 15th days of May, 1872, three Tax Commissioners shall be appointed in the manner prescribed in section 79 of this act, who shall hold office till May 15, 1874, and shall each receive an annual salary of \$5,000. Vacancies in their offices shall be filled as prescribed in said section 79. From and after May 15, 1874, the four Commissioners of the Treasury provided for in this act shall be Tax Commissioners."

The eighty-eighth section was amended as follows:—

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

"The members of the Board of Public Instruction shall not receive any compensation for their services." The 100th section was changed materially by the

The 100th section was changed materially by the following:—

THE PAYEMENT JOES.

"Any ordinance or resolution beretofore passed for any pavement which has not been peritoned for by a majority of the owners of the adjoining property to be affected, and for which no contract has been entered into or awagd of contracts made, is hereby declared to be inoperative and void."

THE UNFORTUNATE OFFICE-HOLDERS.
The 103d section, which legislates out of office, "on the first Monday of May," the Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen and their cierks and subordinates, the Mayor, the Commissioners of Public mistration and the Trustees and Inspectors of Common Schools, and "on the 15th day of May" all the other city officials, was amended by adding "the Corporation Counsel" and by striking out the words

roller" and "Commissioner of

Works."

A REMINISCENCE OF THE JULY RIOT.

The Senate to-day passed the oil giving \$5,000 to the widow of Sergeant Weatt, of the Minth regiment, who was kined during the riot of the 12th of July last. This bill, as passed in the Assembly, puts the burden of the payment of the money upon the State, but the Senate Finance Committee amended this leature so as to make the city pay it instead of the State.

the State.

The State State QUESTION.

The bill making provision for the Statues of the two eminent N w Yorkers, to be placed in the National Capitol, was progressed. The bill contains the names of Robert Fulton and George R. Clinton.

Mr. Benedict moves to substitute Chancellor Livingston instead of Fulton and Mr. Robertson moved to substitute John Jay instead of George R. Clinton.

Mr. Benedict contended that Fulion was not a citizen of the United States, and he suspected not even a native of the State.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, March 30, 1872. REPORTS.

To prevent imprisonment for contempt in the Surrogate's Court. It victually exempts from imprisonment for debts or claims in such courts. The bill amending the charter of the New York Produce Exchange Company was ordered to a third

reading.

The Comptroller of New York was called upon to report the cost of the Eighteenth Ward Market.

Adjourned till Monday at half-past seven o'clock.

The House went into Comm tree of the Whole and preered the following bills to a third reading, unless otherwise noted:-To allow each town, city and

otherwise noted:—To allow each town, city and county to determine by ballot whether deeness to sell mioxicating inquors shall be granted. Without taking any vote on the question the committee reported progress and the bill was made a special order for Wednesday evening next, to ascertain by proper proofs who were improperly naturalized by the Supreme and Superior Courts in New York in October, 1805. Mr. Hawkins explained the necessity for the bill and proceeded to snow the extent of the frauds perpetrated in the year named. Thousands of flegal naturalization papers, he said, were issued, and persons were yet voting upon them. The investigation instituted by conferess snowed that 27, 307 fraudulent certificates had been issued.

Mr. Mos flay manitamed that in 1808 there was a very large number of mea cuttled to naturalization, and who made application for their papers. The investigation which was insufficed, and which pronounced against those naturalizous, was an expart one, he said, and many of the witnesses examined were impeacable. As to this bull, its flex to the paper issued in that year, and be very unjust to glarge number of people. He was in favor of allowing the readiest accurate withdrawal of the paper issued in that year, and be very unjust to glarge number of people. He was in favor of allowing the readiest accurates to adopted citizens to become voters. It is the best mode to make them good citizens; and we know of how much benefit they have been to the country at the time of truit and in developing its resources. There may have been fraudulent papers issued, but he believed the vast majority were persectly legal.

Mr. D. B. Hill. looked upon the bill as unconstitutional. The Judiciary Committee was opposed to it. The bill provides that all those certificates snall be regarded as a walled natil proved to be valid. For the Legislature to caact this, ac said, would be exceeding its powers. He spoke at tength upon the injustice to poor men which would follow the enactment of time oil.

Mr. Allyond said

enactment of ins oil.

Mr. Alvords said he never before heard, and never expected to hear, a denial of the charge that there were

GROSS FRAUDS IN NEW YORK
in the issue of naturalization papers at the time stated in this oill. He thought this oill was in some respects objectionable. It makes it obligatory upon the party holding the certificate to show that he is entitled to it, whereas he thought the onus of the proof should rest with the other side. He proposed to amend the oill so as to change the onus.

Mr. Hawkins called attention to the fact that the records of the Court did not contain the names of a fraction of the persons no ding the certificates, and it would be impossible to serve papers upon them.

Mr. Alvord said he was, if this was the fact, very sorts, for no Court can sustain this law if it passed. He asked if he could be obliged to go into Court and establish his tire to anything he ledge any proceedings can be instituted to contest his title. This was preposterous. The oily remedy was in purifying the Juniciary, which, it appears, was solely and only to blame. It was for the people to rise in their majesty and purge the Benca of his corruption. He maintained that it should not be thrown upon these poor people who believe they not egal papers to go into Court and prove they are legal.

Mr. H. Smith called attention to the importance of citizenship. This law was intended to maintain the principle, and we are told that this bill is monstrous and unconstitutional; that it takes away existed right; that a man being declared a citizen once cannot be deprived of that citizenship. He was surprised to hear this from a genileman (O. B. Hill, of Chemung coming from a city where they are about to outd a State Frison, which while officed with men deprived of that citizenship, and this was not it.

Mr. B. Smith then proceeded to show that these men held their citizenship through a certain paper, and that that paper is a trand. This was

Soft a Question of Propose to take away citizenship rightfully nossessed

legal vote at the callot box. He thought it would be no great hardship for these men, if mey are entitled to the certificates, to step into a Court and get another one.

Mr. D. R. Hill. meintaiped that this Legislature had no right to interfere with the decrees of the Courts. Those Courts derive their powers from the same constitution which gives to the Legislature its powers. He argued his point at length, and insisted that this proposition was a monstrous one.

Ar. HAWKINS said the gentlemen seemed to forget that while the individual had rights, the whole people, as a body, had rights also. It was in benaif of these vested rights of the whole people has the fights of the whole people that this act was asked for. He then argued the right of the Legislature to make the provisions contained in the bill.

After further debate the proposition of Mr. Al-vord to relieve the holders of certoficates from the onus of proving the validity of their papers was

onus of proving the validity of their papers was negratived.

Mr. D. B. Hill's proposition to include the Court of Common Pieas for the teadjustment of the papers was lost. Mr. D. B. Hill moved to substitute the District Attorney of New York for the Attorney General as prosecutor. Lost. He then moved to amend so that parties can appeal to higher Courts. Lost. He then moved to add a provision allowing the triats of the cases by jury. Lost. The bill was then ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned till Monday evening, at half-past seven o'clock.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Marca 3)—7 A. M. Suponsis for the Last Treenty-tour Hours.

An area of quite low barometer has moved eastward to Eastern Kansas and Northern Missouri, with diminishing pressure: then to the lakes, the Middle States and over the Southern States. An area of rain has extended eastward to Northern Louisiana, the Ohio valley, and thence east-ward over Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Western Pennsylvania; but theree northward over the upper lakes as cloudy weather and snow. Light and fresh easterly winds with cloudy weather and snow is now prevailing over the Middle States. Light southerly winds with partially cloudy weather continue over the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States. The barometer has risen at San Francisco, and Portland, Oregon, where cloudy weather prevails. The rivers have risen somewhat at Pittsburg, Davenport Keo kuk, St. Louis and Vicksburg.

Probabilities.
The low barometer over Eastern Kansas will probably move northeastward over the lower takes as quite a severe storm; the area of rain will extend eastward over the Middle States, but as snow along the lower region, with increasing to brisk southerly to easterly winds during the night, and over New England by and on Sunday morning increasing southerly winds and cloudiness, with very probably threatening weather will prevail over the South Atlantic and Gulf States. Rising barometer, northwesterly winds and clearing weather are probable for the Northwest on Sunday, and will gradually extend castward over the upper take and the Ohio Valley, Dangerous wants are not anticipated for the Atlan-tic and Gulf coasts.

The Weather in This City Yesterday. temperature for the past twenty-four hours to com-

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.

Weekly average temperature for corresponding week last year.

471-7

Weekly average temperature for past week... 401-7